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bibliographical details and having found out where the material lies, it is to be hoped that Dr. Bradshaw, or some other sympathetic and clear-sighted student of this period, will give us the spiritual value of this verse and literature and life of the Southern people. The accumulation of data and facts is the stepping-stone to this higher interpretation of life. First, what is there, and then what is its value in itself and in expressing the spiritual interests of a people? We know that American literature as a whole can be so interpreted—Mr. Stedman's *American Anthology* is an evidence—and we believe, despite the writer's modest disclaimer (p. 8), that American literature in any of its local and personal manifestations will also yield the same spiritual secret to the sympathetic and devoted searcher. There will be found to be a relation not necessarily to the outside political march of events but to the far more delicate inner and actual life of a State and race.

A GARDEN OF SIMPLES. By Martha Bockée Flint. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1900. \$1.50.

This book is the work of a plant lover who has brought to its making not only an observing eye and keen appreciation, but a knowledge of plant lore gleaned from many sources. Such old worthies as Girarde and Culpepper and Lyte are made to live again, retelling in their quaint way the real or fancied excellences of plants as they knew them. Indeed, the book is a treasury of ancient fact and fancy, and tree and shrub no less than old-fashioned herbs are sympathetically set forth in its pages. Had it an index, its host of references would take many a card in the catalogue of the systematic reader, but like the old-fashioned garden of which the first essay tells there is neither order nor system, table of contents nor index, and one must tread its devious paths to learn its varied charms.

CHARLES A. KEFFER.

COMFORT AND EXERCISE. An Essay toward Normal Conduct. By Mary Perry King. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1900. \$1.

In this nontechnical, though practical, treatise the reader is shown the advantage of a perfect, uniform cultivation of mind, body, and soul, tending to the great result of "culture

of expression'' in the operations of these three factors of life for individual pleasure and the uplifting of humanity.

PRINCIPLES OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. A course of lectures delivered under the auspices of the Sunday School Commission of the Diocese of New York. With an introduction by the Right Reverend Henry C. Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of New York. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co. 1900.

This is a series of ten addresses on the need and scope and methods of religious education delivered at St. Bartholomew's Church in New York under the auspices of Bishop Potter. Well-known educators like Prof. Butler, of Columbia, Prof. Da Garmo, of Cornell, President Stanley Hall, of Clark, Prof. Kent, of Brown, and Prof. Moulton, of Chicago, and prominent churchmen like Bishop Doane and Dean Hodges take part. Prof. Butler's address opens and Prof. Moulton's closes the discussion. The entire collection marks an interesting consensus of opinion. All seem to feel the need of a more intelligent study of the Bible, and an appalling general ignorance of the subject, and endeavor to indicate some methods for rectifying this. Prof. Moulton, who has done much to identify his theory with his teaching, would have the literary masterpieces of the Bible studied like other masterpieces in literature, with the same method of analysis and thought we are accustomed to bestow upon a drama of Shakespeare's or the epic of Milton.

BIOGRAPHY.

JAMES MARTINEAU. A Biography and Study. By A. W. Jackson, M.A. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1900.

For more than half a century Dr. Martineau filled a conspicuous place in the world of letters. He was born in 1805, and completed his college studies at the age of twenty-two. He was at once "admitted to preach," and in the following year was ordained as an English Presbyterian minister. His first published sermon appeared in 1830, and was followed the next year by a hymnal. He began reviewing in 1833, when only twenty-eight years of age, and from that time until he reached the ripe old age of ninety he was almost continuously in print. His best known works are "Types of